





JOHN A. SEAVERNS









*and B. Robinson*

THE  
**Horse Educator,**

INTRODUCING  
A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM  
OF  
EDUCATING HORSES.

AND  
Breaking up vicious Habits.

WRITTEN BY  
O. S. PRATT.

CONTAINING MANY VALUABLE RECEIPTS AS WELL AS AN  
EXPLANATION TO MY CLASS AND SCHOLARS OF THE THEORY  
THEY LEARN OF ME, FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

ALSO  
REMARKS ON SHOEING,  
AND THE  
RULES OF THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

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## P R E F A C E.

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**I**T is not too much to say, that not one horse in a hundred, if one in a thousand, in the United States is ever properly broken; or one in fifty, when offered for sale as a finished horse, entered in the merest rudiments of his education. Horses are very rarely actively, and almost never savagely vicious. Nothing more than this, as a general thing, is required. If a horse will carry his rider without kicking him over his head, or draw him in his wagon or carriage, without

kicking it to chivers ; if he will go off at a walk, increase his speed to the top of his gait, and stop again, when pulled upon, without running away ; if he will hold back going down hill, and more particularly, if he will stand at a door without tying, he is held to be fully broken, and is willingly received, credited and paid for as such. It is needless to say that such a horse is far from being broken at all, especially from being well broken, as a perusal of the contents of this book will convince the most skeptical.



*Yours Respectfully,*  
O. S. Pratt.



## BIOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

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**I** WAS born in the county of Genesee, State of New York, The "Garden of the World." I amused myself in my younger days by taming and educating animals of the small kind or order. At the age of twelve years I had a caravan on a small scale of trained and tamed coons, crows, squirrels, dogs, rabbits, &c. Such an innate desire had I to see to what perfection the education of animals could be brought, that

it became my constant study. And as I advanced in years, the noble horse claimed my attention, and the subject of subduing him by kindness, and in a practical manner, has for some time occupied my thoughts. The result of my observations and study are given in the pages of this volume.

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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**T**HIS book contains the best known method of educating, training and taming horses; it is a system conceded by all before whom it has been practiced, as perfect in all its points. Some very valuable ideas differ from R. P. Hamilton, the most important of which is biting a colt, and has never before been published. I shall also give a few remarks on shoeing, and some valuable receipts for the cure of various diseases horses are subject to.

My object in placing this work before the Public is to obliterate many erroneous ideas embraced at the present day, by persons who

are now ignorant of the fact (and will be till they receive instructions as taught by me), that a theory is necessary to success in the management of a horse. No matter how simple the means used, so long as it brings about the desired effect. Experience teaches us to simplify the process of handling horses, both for their good, and the benefit to be derived therefrom. In this volume I purpose to give explicit directions in regard to the practice of this system, and the means used by me in educating and subduing every horse, thereby showing the secret of my success.

Showing the system as not only superior to all others in the effects it produces, but that, if practiced, is a never failing remedy for all vicious and unmanageable horses; also as being the only safe, sure and *reliable* way of educating colts, and if always used and practiced, we shall have no more runaways, no more kicking or baulky horses, I firmly believe that all vicious habits



horses have are taught them through the ignorance of their owners or trainers, and it is only through patient study and perseverance that common sense teaches us a better practice than was ever before given to the Public. To show the horseman's superiority over him is the first point to be gained; teaching him that you are "man, and he the horse," that through your better judgment you have over him perfect control; that his business is simply to do your bidding. An object which can in no way be attained except as you first gain submission on his part, through patience and kindness with a thorough knowledge of a theory both easy and simple to practice, incurring slight expense. Such an one you receive at my hands. So easy is it in its use that a boy ten years of age can with its assistance manage the most ugly and vicious of horses with ease and safety, throwing them from ten to twenty times a minute, with his hand in his pockets.

Persons joining my class have the advantage of *buying* the knowledge which has been acquired by years of study as well as the experience of my own experimenting, as it is a well-known fact that physicians hear of different remedies having been used with success for a disease seemingly beyond their control. They conclude to try them as an experiment on their patient with successful results, and are thereby heralded as the wonder of the age and benefactors of mankind. Thus it is with us. We have tried, and have found a remedy for the vexations incident to the management of the noble, but much abused horse. We call ourselves the horses friend, because in the use of our instructions he is kindly taught what is required of him. He is first taught that he must succumb to the will of his master. He is then caressed. Showing that only kindness towards him is intended, he is thus made to understand what is desired of him, and he is at once your obedient slave.

There are now many works before the public on this all important subject, and many different systems taught and practiced which have failed to please the people. And why? First, because they have failed to make their theory simple to practice, easy to comprehend, and practicable, many times using cruel means, thereby disabling the animal, rendering him unfit for use. The carrying into practice, of many of these systems is expensive, the article for use difficult to procure, and in the use of them much muscular strength is required. Therefore, seldom tried more than once. I have the advantage over those who have preceded me, of having witnessed their failure, have sought to learn the cause, and guard against the same disaster, till I am now able to introduce an improvement over them all. It is not necessary for me to say this. It is testified too by all the best horsemen the country affords. My reputation is so thoroughly established that it is only necessary

to let it be known when I will give instructions to a class, and on my arrival, from one to four hundred stand ready to purchase tickets. It matters not how many systems they already know, or how many intimate friends they may have in this business, for whom they desire success. They are each and every one ready to testify to the superiority of this system over all they have ever witnessed, and add, that it is labor saving, and nothing but fun to practice, and before the instructions are half over, are satisfied that they have received more than the worth of their money, and would not again be placed in ignorance for twenty times the price paid. Not a day passes, but I am told that I am doing more good, than any one man in this country by teaching men how to save their own and other's lives by educating their horses not to kick, when any obstacle touches their heels, and to stop, as though shot, at the word of command. You are aware that no medicine is

used by me. Notwithstanding skeptics look on in wonder at the result of my practice on horses brought to me to handle, known to have always been untrue, see me drive them in the street, without quarter straps ten rods ahead of me, stop and start them at the word of command, and back the vehicle with their heels, having seemingly forgotten how to kick, or that they ever had the habit. This, outsiders say, must be the effect of medicine, and will not last. But you, as members of my class, know better, and furthermore that I practice nothing which is not explained in the class, and that every member can perform the same feats, not only on their own, but on every horse that can be produced, no matter what habits of an evil nature they may be addicted to.

It is desirable that colts should all be educated in the manner I teach, that they may never be ugly or have any bad habits to break up. The secret of having so many bad horses in

this country is bad management or neglect when they are young. Horses are taught to be ugly, because they are caressed at the wrong time and whipped for doing just what they have been taught by their master who has unconsciously ruined them. And after these habits are once contracted, it is very nice to have a remedy to apply. A physician to apply to—my system is the needed remedy.

Persons having travelled over the road with an inferior system are no stumbling block for me, because my reputation travels faster than I do, and my friends are made by hearing of me before I arrive in town, and I am welcomed as their benefactor. I am constantly in receipt of letters from various places soliciting me to come and give them instruction. I travel slow, and hope to give the citizens of every town in each county an opportunity to learn this system, for it is a fact that more attention is going to be paid to horses

and their management than ever before, because the study has at last reached perfection.

In my free exhibitions I show that a horse may be taught to do almost any thing but talk. My favorite horse, known as Tom Thumb or the Ladies' Pet, will answer any direct question as readily as a child, and with equal understanding of what I expect him to do. He is said to be the best tamed or educated horse ever shown in this part of the country, and the only one ever seen here to walk on his knees which he does with ease; although it is a feat difficult to perform. He is so perfectly under my control that not a motion of mine during the entertainment escapes his notice, thus he is prompt in his tricks. Naturally possessing a superior intellect and keen perception, he has been perhaps more easily educated than many could have been; but so far as the principles are concerned, any person can teach their own horses to do the same thing, by adhering strictly to the

explicit direction herein contained. I have also a white stallion, known as the North Star, educated to drive without reins, guided wholly by the motion of the whip. I do not often exhibit him, because this is not what people care to see. It has been practiced through the country by persons teaching a very different theory. It is not desirable to me that this system be classed in that capacity, as it must be, if I give the same exhibition, nor is it in any way desirable to break horses to drive in this manner, which it is both simple and easy to do, but I deem it more commendable, and practicable, to teach a horse to drive safely *with reins* under good subjection, spirit unimpaired. The beauty of a horse, aside from his formation of body, is his spirit and ambition, at the same time submission to the will of his master. His word being law, and although it is almost impossible to convince thorough horsemen that they do not know it all concerning the horse and his manage-



ment. When once they can be prevailed upon to witness an explanation of my theory, they are my best advertisers. Being known in their community to possess superior knowledge of all the improved systems, which have previously been practiced, they are so pleased to find something different, and so perfect in all its points that they at once urge others to come and be benefited also, and it is thought that if we can teach such men anything, we must indeed know something worth learning. Were it not that it would occupy too much space, I would give for your perusal some of the many testimonials which have been presented to me, during my travels.

But as I do not expect any to peruse this book who have not previously obtained thorough instruction of this system, it is not necessary for me to say what I can do; but merely to explain the manner, through which the good results are produced for your future reference.

## REMARKS FOR YOUR STUDY.

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**W**HEN you have taught your horses what is required of them, and appealed to their understanding by convincing them that with submission on their part, kindness is received, the one great point is gained. A horse or a dog may be taught almost anything, provided you always use precisely the same terms to express the same idea. Show him what you mean, and have the patience to repeat it often enough, always bearing in mind that for us to comprehend anothers

meaning by motions is very difficult, and we do not expect them to have the reasoning powers which we possess, still I do believe them to be reasoning creatures, possessing a keen perception of right and wrong. Were it not so, they would not so readily learn to refrain from doing that for which they have been punished, or to do the bidding of those they love, and by whom they have been caressed. They possess strong affections, and in a degree manifest them in accordance to the amount of affection demonstrated by their master. It is also true, they know by instinct a good from a cruel man. Also that they are quite as well aware, when being driven by a coward, as is the driver himself or herself, as the case may be.

I have often heard it remarked that a horse might be ever so gentle, yet would invariably act nervous when being driven by a lady. Have been asked why it was? It is simply this: the horse knows his advantage, and realizes her

natural timidity, and when he really ought to act the best is almost unmanageable. But if a horse is in the habit of being petted and fondled by a lady, he soon learns to love and follow her, demonstrating the principle that for himself love is the reward.

The effects of rude treatment are noticeable particularly on horses of a sensitive, ambitious nature ; such either fret, or are dangerous when subjected to the management of an impulsive, irritable groom, though extremely docile and safe to a careful, patient person. The great extremes of disposition and character in horses show a peculiar adaptation for different purposes and requirements. The slow, dull, coarse-grained horse, naturally adapted for the cart or plow, cannot bear the active exertion necessary to great speed, while those of a higher or ambitious spirit would not submit patiently to this slow drudgery. No animal has a keener intuition of the feelings, or is more easily encouraged to

viciousness by the indications of fear, or more forcibly held in check by a fearless, confident expression of manner, than the horse. It is not, however, to be inferred that not "being afraid of a horse" is by any means to be considered foolhardiness; courage and confidence should be dictated by the danger shown. The expression of the eye, action of the ears, lips, &c., indicate clearly the intentions, dictating the hazard to be incurred. Whatever may be the feelings, great boldness of expression and action is indispensable. This not only aids in keeping resistance in check, but under some circumstances may be the means of preserving life. The control of horses is like that of an intricate but powerful machine, when under the subjection of skillful management. If horses be subjected to skillful and prudent management, they will easily be made docile and controllable; on the other hand, subjected to rude, imprudent treatment, they are at once liable to become unreliable, hostile and

impulsive brutes. The generous reward of this skill should be an incentive to every one to acquire a correct knowledge of their duty.

That there is great loss of life and many lamentable accidents almost daily in every neighborhood from the use of horses that are dangerously vicious and unmanageable, cannot be questioned.

One horse will run away, if given the least freedom, another is liable to kick himself clear from the wagon, if a strap dangle against his flanks, the breechin break, or any thing of the kind occurs to excite his fear. One horse will baulk, another goes when and where he pleases, generally, pleasing to go any way but the right one. Another can not be harnessed with safety, another will kick, if the rein touches his hip or is caught under the tail, one will not stand, while being mounted, or while getting into the carriage, another will not back, others are frightened and shear and jump

at sight of a stone, stump or paper in the street, while to others an umbrella, railroad track or buffalo robe are objects of fear. There are but a very few horses which are considered *well broken* that have not some habits that lessen their value.

It is seen how easily I make the worst of horses yield to my control; and if my instructions are thoroughly practiced, success must inevitably be the result. As I have heretofore said, the great secret of taming horses, is first to get control of them. This must be done by fear. They must be taught that you can and will be their master. Nothing in this regard is so effective as *throwing* the horse. This has been allowed for years by all successful horsemen who have preceded me.

The first subject to which I invite your attention is the young, green colt. "Teach him in his youth the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

We must not permit the colt or filly to go wild and run riot until it shall have attained its full strength, its full energies and the full sway of its natural ten per unconstrained, without making an effort to train or teach it until it be two or three years old, then take it up, and saddle and bridle it by force, and putting it into the hands of some fearless hard-hearted, mutton-fisted, rough-riding fellow, scarce less a brute in all points of humanity than that which he professes to teach, expect it to be turned out by hint of whip and spurs. A gentle animal rendered so by brute violence. The education of a colt can hardly commence too young. He should be handled frequently by different persons, and should be made accustomed to whatever is likely to attract his attention when he is put in harness. The more he is accustomed to straps, the less likely will he be to become frightened by accidental breaking of the harness, by the falling of a trace about his heels, or by



having the reins thrown about his back by a careless driver.

Young horses, while mere foals nursing by their mother's sides, should be accustomed to be fearless; to feed from the hand, to suffer themselves to be handled, to have their feet handled, lifted and taped with the hands or a hammer on the soles, to be led to and fro by the forelock, to endure the pressure of the hand on the back, to rejoice in being flattered, caressed and spoken to. They should be very early equiped with a head-stall, having a ring appended to which a holder can be attached, and by these means they can be easily taught to follow at any pace; the person leading them may adopt walking, running, or stopping as he may desire. Punishment at this period should never be resorted to, but rewards should be continually offered. Carry in your pocket bits of sugar, or apples, and give to the little creature with a caress, when it has done what is required of it.

Soon after this a pad may be strapped on the back for a few hours daily, and after a time stirrup leathers, and their stirrups appended to them, and suffered to play about, by which means all fear of such things will be removed long enough before it will become necessary to saddle him for any real purpose. When he is about a year old the colt's bits should be occasionally put in his mouth, and he should be reined up gently to the surcingle and allowed to play with them, or mouth them ; and after this he may stand for an hour or two between the pillars with the rein attached from the colt's bit to rings placed at a proper height in the standards. But here it is necessary to observe, above almost anything in the world, that it is fatal to the formation of the animal's mouth to place the rings too high, or to bear up the head above its ordinary and natural elevation. This is a thing often done with a view to giving a lofty carriage to the colt's head, and produce a proud bearing. It does nothing of the kind. It cau-

ses the horse, weary with having its head forced into an unnatural position, to bear, to weigh, to hang upon the bits,—to become accustomed to their pressure, and to find pleasure instead of pain from it, so that at the last, it acquires a mouth perfectly unimpressive and muscles set and rigid.

Shortly after this the colt should be worked in a circle, with a long cord attached to the breaking-bits in a smooth grass field, by which means he is taught his paces, taught to regulate them, taught to moderate, to increase or diminish his speed, to change his leg, to come toward the operator, or to stop dead short at a signal either of the voice or crack of the whip. For this it requires only time, patience and good temper to effect, and when effected, half the business is done.

No attempt should be made, to put the colt to work before he is three and a half to four years old, and it would be far better to exact

no work, beyond what is necessary for gentle exercise, before he is six years old, this although not at first remunerative, is eminently so in the end. For the two years loss in early life will generally add six to eight years to a horse's working time. A colt, educated according to the preceding remarks, will not need the treatment contained in the next chapter, but as all colts are not educated when young, it is necessary that I give a method by which they can be brought under perfect control.

#### THE COLT AND HIS MANAGEMENT.

The first step to be taken is to see that the lot or yard in which you intend to handle him, is clear from all obstacles, which might injure or serve to attract his attention, as it is natural for a colt to be attracted by all domestic animals, they should be driven from the enclosure, also all

persons except the one undertaking his management. This precaution should be taken for two reasons, first: they would attract his attention and direct his mind from you, and secondly by permitting the presence of any one not a member of my class would violate your contract.

## TO HALTER-BREAK A WILD COLT.

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**T**HE first object being to halter the colt. If he is not very wild, you can easily do this by working up to the head; by scratching the neck slip the halter on the head. Should he seem vicious, this may be difficult to do, if not dangerous, and one of the most important requisites is to guard against injury either to yourself or horse, and at the same time to accomplish your work most easily and surely. Your best way of procedure is as follows:

Take a small pole, ten to fifteen feet long, more or less as you may find it necessary to safety;

drive an eight penny nail three to four inches from the end into the stick, and another nail from ten to twelve inches from the first one, take a common rope halter with a running-noose, pull the part that slips through the noose back about one foot, then hang the part that goes over the head upon the nails, with the hitching-part held in your hands with the pole, your halter is so opened and hung on the nails as to be easily placed upon the head. If the colt is not too much excited, he is easily attracted to notice anything new to him; he has no way of examining objects but by his nose, and so he is prompted to smell and feel of things, consequently you will find upon reaching out the halter gently hung (as above) upon the end of the pole, he will reach out to smell of it, and while he is gratifying his curiosity in this way you can easily raise the stick high enough to bring the halter over and back of the ears, when by turning the stick round the halter will drop from it upon the

head. This may startle him some and cause him to run from you, but by doing so the slack of the halter passing under the jaw through the noose will draw up and the halter is on the head safely. Your colt now being haltered, your next object is to teach him to submit to its restraint. Stand about on a line with the shoulder, but some distance from him and give a sharp, quick pull towards you, but instantly slack up on the halter. You have the greatest advantage from this position and by adroitly following up this advantage, not attempting to pull upon the colt when he attempts to run back from you, he will soon, by a few sharp pulls in this way, learn to feel and submit to the force of your power.

As soon as he will permit you to approach and loosen the noose from his neck, using kind words, caress and let him know you do not wish to hurt him, continue to caress him till he will permit you to rub his neck and ears, encourage him by feeding apples and sugar from your hand.



When he submits so far as to let you handle his head, put on him the Bonaparte or Camanche bridle, made in the following manner: You should have the best manilla three thread rope, made small and strong; of this take 20 feet, tie a hard-knot in one end of it and a loose knot far enough from the end to reach around the colt's neck, pass the hard-knot through the loose one, draw it up tight, tuck the middle of the rope under the one around the neck, making a loop which you pass up through the mouth, keeping the end of the rope in your hand. A green colt is not bad about taking anything in his mouth if judgment is used, and do not frighten him; slip the loop up well over the jaws under the roof of his mouth, draw up on the loop, and take off the halter you first had around his neck entirely, by taking hold of the end of the cord you will find you now have a means of power in your hands, which will enable you to control the strongest animal with

ease and safety, and I believe the Bonaparte bridle and its value in managing and training colts cannot be over estimated when used with judgment and handled with adroitness and skill.

It should never be used so harshly as to excite extreme pain, and yet with a touch that causes fear of resistance. If he should endeavor to run away from you, give him a quick, sharp jerk, and at the same time say "ho!" always giving him the command before jerking on the cord, repeat this treatment as often as he may make the attempt to get away, when he stops, go up to him and caress him about the head; when he gives up to the rope, enough so that he does not try to get away, proceed to teach him to lead with your rope in hand, step back to his side opposite his hips, and say, come here! at the same time give him a quick, sharp pull with the halter, he will swing round towards you, and if he only takes one step

in the right direction, show him by a caress that he has done what you desired of him. Continue to caress him for every step taken in the right direction, and he will very soon learn to follow you at the word.

If the colt is willful and stubborn, handle him with the Camanche bridle until he will stand quietly, then take your strap (previously provided) in the right hand, holding by the buckle, commence raising the foot next to you, if he resists your efforts, reprove him with the halter. Continue your efforts till you can take the foot in your hand, then slip the strap around below the fetlock ; putting the end through the keeper on the inside of the buckle, draw it up tight, so it will not slip up, then pass the strap through between the horse and surcingle, and fasten it to the sureingle by buckling.

By putting him on three legs, he can offer but slight resistance when pulled by the head sideways, and will come around as readily with his

legs free as he will with one strapped up. Step back on a line with the hips, holding the halter firmly in your hand, and say, come here! He, of course, does not come, so you pull on the bridle and he is obliged to swing round to you. Step round to the other side and repeat, bring him round by the halter each time, till when he hears the words, come here, he will obey readily. As soon as the colt submits to this step, remove the strap from his leg and rub the foot gently where the strap has been. Step back, and as before, say come here! if he does not come readily, give him a sharp, quick pull with the rope, which shows him you can handle him as well on four legs as on three; continue to caress him for every step forward till he follows readily.

## HOW TO BIT A COLT AND MAKE A BRIDLE.

(See Engraving page 42.)

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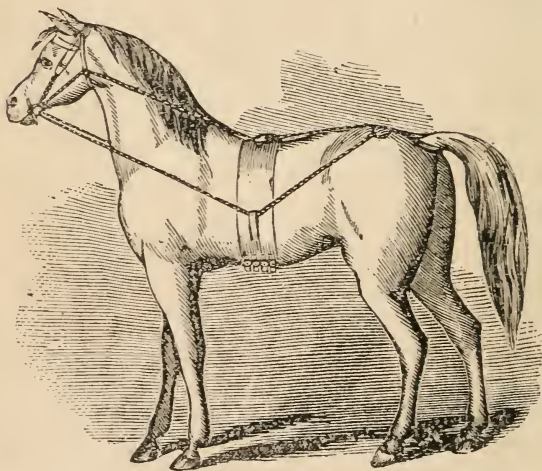
**T**HE object aimed at in biting a horse is to give an easy position with a high and graceful carriage of the head; and, in our efforts to do this, we must be careful not to give him a dead bearing on the bit, or make him what is usually known as a lugger. All the biting rigs which we have examined, and especially the English made, are objectional as having a tendency to produce this bad result. The rig which we here

give you, is entirely free from this objection, and is better calculated to produce the desired result of ease and gracefulness, than any ever before presented to the public. Our rig, instead of bearing on the jawbones, whenever the horse presses his weight upon the bit, producing a calloused jaw and indifference to the bit, contracts the side muscles of the cheeks on the molar teeth with a pain the horse cannot endure; he lifts his head, the bit falls on the side rein, and the mouth is at once relieved. Practice has shown that horses bitted with this rig soon acquire the habit of gently and gracefully raising the head, with that occasional toss, or upward and downward motion and playing with the bit, which is the perfection of beauty in a carriage horse while standing in the harness.

It is not possible for a horse with our rig, to become a "lugger;" this bit never bears upon the jawbone with more than a light pressure, and when he attempts to rest his head upon the bit,

the pressure on the teeth causes him to desist and elevate the head. He soon dreads to rest upon the bit, and of his own free will, without the force of the rein, carries it up with freedom and ease.

## COLT WEARING OUR BITTING RIG.



**O**UR mode of bitting a colt is to put on him our bridle without reins, and turn him loose. Do this a few times until he is familiarized to



the bit, which should be large, say an inch in diameter at the end, and tapering to half an inch at the joint, and short, not more than five inches, between the crossbars, should have a tongue-plate and drops. The crossbars should be stout and six inches long, the rings two inches in diameter, the whole bit well plated or tinned.

Take a gagrunner bridle without blinders, put in the bit I have described, if one can be had, if not, get a jointed bit as nearly like it as you can. Fasten to the head part of the bridle either a leather strap, or a common bedcord, pass it down through the bit, and up through the gag-runners, let it be long enough to pass back to and a little beyond the girth. Take a common surcingle, fasten pads to the back to prevent its turning, put on it three loops of leather—one at the centre of the back and one on each side. The one on the back should be lengthwise of the surcingle, with a space about two inches long,

and so that when the girth is buckled, you can freely pass your three fingers into it. Those on the side should be put on double, like boot straps. Make the loops an inch and a half or two inches long; get a common crupper and backstrap, let the centre of the gag-reins be passed through the loop on the back; they will show a loop behind the girth, into this fasten the backstrap from the crupper so that you can tighten and elevate the head as wanted. Then take two other cords, fasten one end of each to the crupper, pass one down on each side through the loop on the girth, and tie the end into the ring of the bridle-bit. The manner in which it is put on and worn, is shown in figure given above, the colt being very gently reined in.

## BREAKING COLTS TO HARNESS.

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**P**UT on your harness carefully, after first having it made to fit well, being made strong and safe in every part. Never, on any account, drive a colt in an unsafe harness, or before a vehicle liable to break down. As many of the bad habits horses have are the result of imprudent proceedings. After applying the harness allow the colt to stand in his stall, or walk about the yard for half or three quarters of an hour, till he becomes used to the pressure of the different parts, and does not notice the rattling, or care

for its presence. As soon as he seems perfectly quiet, check him up loosely, and drive him about the yard. So soon as he becomes familiar to the check and reins, and will stop and start at the word, and drive to the right and left, it is safe to drive him in the street; always putting on the Camanche or Bonaparte bridle for safety. I consider a sulky preferable at first. Let the colt smell and examine every part, to show him it is not an object of fear, draw it up behind him, rattling and running it back and forth before attaching the harness. Before starting him, back him up against the cross-bar of the shafts. In case he acts frightened, speak calmly and firmly, at the same time holding the reins tight to prevent him from swinging round. Should he be so disposed, then go up to him and caress him till he is again quiet. Then run the sulky against his haunches, at the same time soothing him by kind words till you can push the sulky about him as you please, and he care nothing

about it. You can then take your seat in the vehicle, and drive him wherever you choose without danger. Let him go slow at first, to become familiar with the objects along the road, liable to cause fear.

OBJECTS OF FEAR.

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**I**n driving, be careful not to make too free use of the whip. If objects which you are obliged to pass are regarded by the horse with fear, never urge him to pass them fast, or excite him by using the whip. Let him stand and look at the object, and drive him as close as convenient, allowing him to smell of it, and see that no harm is intended him; at the same time talk encouragingly to him, and in this manner he will soon be fearless and confident, as well as regardless of such things. Should you, on the other hand, whip him for becoming frightened at such things, he will be apt to associate the punishment with the object of fear and be more frightened the next time he sees it.

## TO RECONCILE THE COLT TO A ROBE.

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**F**IRST, while held under careful restraint (by the use of the war-bridle), let the robe be brought up gently to the colt's nose. After permitting him to feel and smell of it till satisfied it is harmless, rub it gently against its head, neck and body, the way his hair lays, as he will permit. Then, stepping off a short distance, throw it across his back, over the neck and head, till you can throw the robe around him anywhere, and it is no longer an object of fear.

## TO OVERCOME FEAR OF AN UMBRELLA.

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**W**HILE holding the colt, as before, with the bridle, bring the umbrella toward him, and allow him to smell of it a little, rub it against his head and body, spread it a little, and continue to caress him till you can raise it over his head, and pass it around him as you please without exciting fear. This same proceeding is applicable under all circumstances. Even as it is said that "familiarity breeds contempt," it may be said of the colt in regard to objects of fear. Let him approach near enough to the dreaded article and he ignores the idea of being afraid of it. In the case of the colt's becoming familiar



with the cars, he should be led to them often, and permitted to remain about them. At first, when they are not in motion, and then again when they are moving. And in this way continue till he is familiar with them. In any event, do not fail to repeat your lessons till your object is attained.

## TEACHING THE COLT TO BACK.

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**W**HEN the colt drives well to the reins, he should be taught to back. This brings in use again the Camanche-bridle. Should he act stubborn after using it a few moments, reverse by putting the large loop over his neck, which will touch him more sharply. If the colt should become warm after a lesson of five or ten minutes, stop and repeat the lesson any time after he becomes cool and quiet. The colt will soon learn to back promptly. You may now put on reins and teach him to back by being pulled upon from behind. The lesson should be repeated till the colt is prompt in his

obedience. He may now be backed to a wagon, but at first on a slightly descending grade, gradually requiring more of him till he will obey promptly.

The same is applicable in teaching a colt to draw a load. You can gradually increase the amount till he will draw to the extent of his ability, without comprehending that he has power to do otherwise.

After your horse is educated to the use of the harness, you may either allow him to carry his head as nature may dictate, or by the use of the check-rein bring his neck into such position of style as you may fancy. I once heard a friend say that he tamed a very young colt to step upon a shelf or box (arranged about a foot above the stable floor), with his fore feet, and reach for and eat his oats from a box, placed high enough, so that he must stretch his neck, and bend down his head to procure his food. This practiced three times each day, while he

was growing fast, gave a natural curve to his neck, making him much admired and of more than ordinary value, by one hundred dollars. These little ideas, if carried into practice, will repay one for their time and trouble, making an otherwise ordinary looking colt, give an imposing appearance, to gratify the pride of his owner, as well as bring an advanced price when a sale is desirable. It is a true maxim: "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined."

## TREATMENT OF VICIOUS HORSES.

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**I**T is my desire throughout this book, to impress it upon the reader's mind, that colts are not naturally vicious, and horses are only so through mismanagement when colts. I must now proceed to teach you how to conquer vicious horses, and cure them of their faults. This is an easy matter, requiring time, perseverance and patience. I have never failed to cure the worst of horses in a short space of time, in from one to three lessons, according to the degree of their viciousness.

## FOR BAULKY HORSES.

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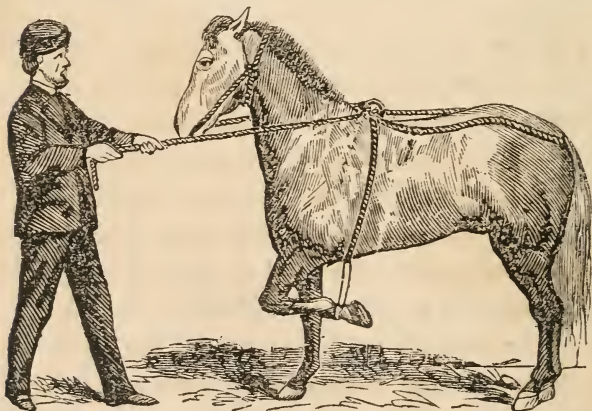
**T**HIS habit tries the patience of man more than any other, yet by patience and tact it may be broken up. Horses with this habit are usually high-spirited and of a nervous temperament. They resist, because we have failed to make them understand what we require of them, or it may be from a sore shoulder. Over-loading, or working till tired out, is particularly the cause with young animals. To whip, under such circumstances, only excites them to more determined resistance. On the first attempt of your horse to baulk, get out of the wagon, pat him on the neck, examine the harness carefully, first on one side, then on the other. Encourage him at the same time with kind words, and again reseal yourself in the vehicle, and give the word,

go : generally, he will obey. If he is still obstinate, take him from the carriage, put up the traces, so they will not drag on the ground, take him by the head and tail, reel him round, till almost ready to fall. This seldom fails to bring about the desired result. By repeating these lessons each day for a week usually breaks up this most perplexing habit thoroughly and lastingly.

Another method, advisable to break a baulky horse in double harness, is to take a hemp cord, pass a round under the tail, bring forward through the tenet-ring of the baulky horse, and fasten to the other horse's haim. Thus, when *he* starts the baulky-one can do no other way than to move with him, and in a short time, if he is hitched single or double, by taking your whip or common stick and put on the back of the crupper strap, the horse will start readily.

In the following chapter I will explain how I throw a horse, making him lay down quietly,

and almost as easily as when by himself in the stall. It can be done with perfect safety. And whatever may be the vice to which your horse is addicted, it is a good plan to give him a course of training by throwing him and handling him just as you please, when down, demonstrating to him that it is worse than useless to resist control. It is also the best way to handle and manage nervous horses I have ever tried. After



having been handled gently, when down, their fear passes away, and you can do with them just as you please.



## HOW TO THROW THE HORSE.

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**P**LACE upon the animal a strong surcingle, about three inches back of the fore legs; connected with this must be a strong crupper. There must be a strong ring about one inch in diameter at the top of the surcingle, or rope in the centre of the back, and another one upon the right side in the centre. This being adjusted, proceed to strap up the left fore leg as follows (*See engraving p. 58*). Take a common quarter strap, pass it two or three times around the leg between the coffin and postern joints, and then buckle the leg close up to the belly. Place around the

horse's neck a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch rope (or  $\frac{3}{8}$ ) loosely, fixing the knot so it will not slip, bring the end down the near side of the head, and through the mouth, back on the off side through either of the rings in the surcingle. The one in the centre of the side, if the first time throwing will give you greater control with less ex-

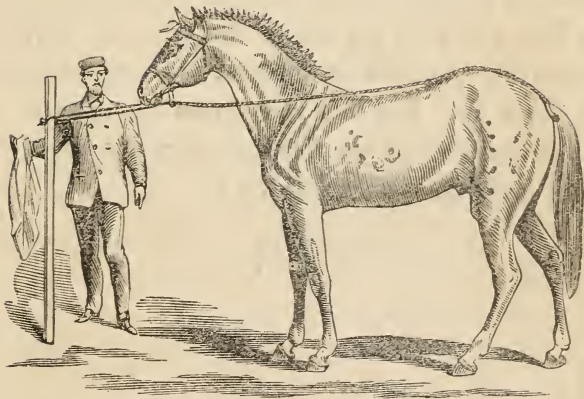


ertion. Upon pulling on the rope, standing in any position, the horse must come upon his side, and without injury.

In practice, all will perceive the decided advantage over any other system. The operation must be repeated from ten to twenty times, or until the horse seems entirely *disgusted* with the controversy. This operation, if properly conducted, will have resulted in the obtaining control of the horse, and in his willingness to be accommodating at least. The next thing is to teach him the meaning of the word, *whoa!* and to obey it when spoken to him as a command. This also breaks him to the bridle. Place in his mouth [the cissors, or W bit, with head stall and lines attached (an ordinary bit will do, though the one named is preferable, as being more secure); now let the horse walk off a few feet, twelve or twenty, and all at once jerk with all your force, accompanying the action with the word, *whoa!* When he stops, step to his side and caress him. This repeated eight or ten times will teach the horse lastingly the word and the meaning. You must say, *whoa!*

just before you pull. This treatment of the horse must be repeated, if at any time he grows restive, and seems indisposed to obey the command. Sometimes an occasional jerk preceded with the command, and an ordinary bit is sufficient to refresh his memory on the subject. This method is also effectual in breaking up the habit of kicking. For this habit I sometimes use a link bit, never before presented to the public. It is made of six links, each link one inch in length, making a chain of near six inches long. Place at each end of this a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch ring (*See engraving of kicking rig*). With the aid of this treatment you can cure the worst of kickers. And horses in the habit of running away, can usually be cured in one lesson, thus preventing accidents for the future. It is by this process of teaching, that horses are driven without headstall or bridle:

## TO CURE A HALTER PULLER.



**P**LACE on him a common head stall, put on him a girth, take a  $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch rope, 16 feet long, pass the centre of this rope under the tail in place of a crupper, twist this rope over a couple

of times, pass the ends under the girth upon each side of the neck, and pass the ends through the noose piece of the head stall under the cheek piece (see engraving), and tie to a strong post, leaving three feet play of the rope. Strike him with a bag. As soon as the horse pulls back, he being tied by the tail to the post, the hurt comes there, and not on the head as he expected; he starts up. For this you caress him, and if these instructions are followed up a few times he is cured (See engraving No. 4).


## PAWING IN STALL.

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**P**ROCURE a piece of chain ten inches in length, run a short strap through one of the end links, and buckle it around the foot above the fetlock. When the horse attempts to paw or kick, the chain rattles against the foot and prevents a repetition of the practice.

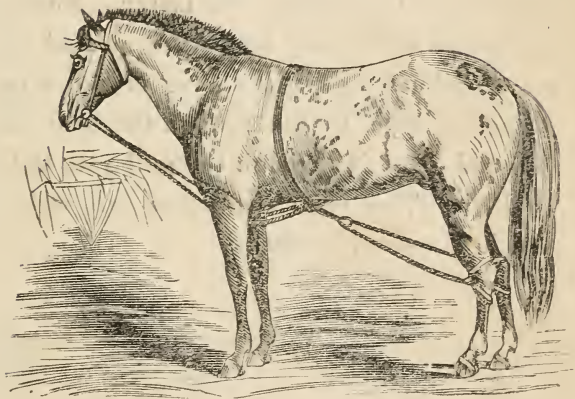
## A NEW METHOD OF BREAKING A KICKER.

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HROW the horse (according to direction previously given) from ten to twenty times, till he is quiet, strike him lightly with your foot, when down, below where the breeching comes, to tame him, and cure him of being afraid to be touched around the hind parts. Then let him up and back him into the two wheeled rig.



If he still continues to kick, put on the kicking rig, as shown to you in the engraving.



When this rig is put on, it punishes the horse in the mouth, diverting his attention from his heels.

First attach a rope to the bridle bit ring on the near side, then pass it over the head through the off bit ring, then down between his forelegs through under the belly band, and fasten

to a pulley. Attach another rope to the off bridle bit ring over the head through the near side bit ring, then pass it between the fore legs to the pulley and fasten. Now put on straps above and below the gambol joint on each hind leg with a ring in the straps. Attach a rope to the ring on the near hind leg and pass it through the pulley to the off hind leg. This is so the horse can walk or trot in a natural position.

## TO HARDEN A TENDER MOUTHED HORSE.

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**D**ROP the bits in the animal's mouth as low as possible, and not have them drop out, and drive him from two to three weeks with the bits in this way, and when they are buckled up in proper place he is hard mouthed.

## LOLLING THE TONGUE.

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**S**OME horses have the habit of carrying the tongue out of the side of the mouth. This is generally confined to a narrow jawed horse. The space between the molar teeth being too narrow to contain the tongue in the mouth, when the bit presses upon it without coming in contact with the edges of the molar teeth, to prevent which the tongue is thrown out over the bit, and hangs from one side of the mouth. To remedy this defect, take a com-

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mon bar bit, and drill a hole on either side about three quarter of an inch from the centre of the bit of the upper surface, then take a piece of sole leather, four inches long and two inches wide, and sprinkle it over with rosin and burn it into the leather. This renders it proof against the action of the saliva in the mouth. Drill two holes in the centre of the leather, corresponding with those in the bit, and secure both together by rivets, so that the leather extends two inches above the bit, and two inches below it. This, put in the mouth, keeps the tongue down clear of the molar teeth, and prevents the animal getting it over the bit. A horse which lolls the tongue, should never be driven with a snaffle bit, a bar bit is always preferable.

HUGGING THE POLE.

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**T**HIS is a great annoyance to the other horse, and he will probably learn to do the same thing, not from imitation, but from leaning inwards, so as to enable him to stand against the other, leaning on him. I have seen a pair of horses thus going, each leaning on the other, rendering it extremely dangerous in frosty weather, or where the road from any cause may be slippery. This habit may be broken up by securing a piece of sole leather to the pole upon the side where the animal leans, having a number of tacks driven through

it in such a manner as to protrude from the leather towards the horse. The moment he attempts to hug the pole the tacks prick him, and he leaves it in a moment and takes his proper position. He makes but a few efforts after the first punishment a few days driving in this manner usually cures him of this habit.

## UGLY TO BRIDLE.

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**S**OME horses are ugly to bridle from having been knocked or roughly handled about the head. Horses are occasionally troubled with tender ears and have some tenderness about the mouth; such animals refuse to be bridled from fear of being hurt; nothing but kindness and careful handling will accomplish our purpose. In such a case where the habit arises from previous injuries or ugliness of disposition, take



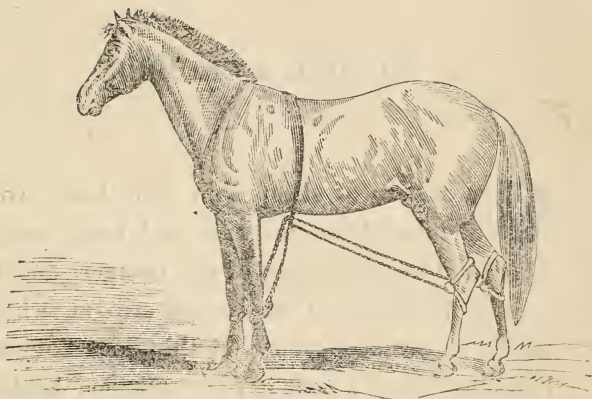
a cord, put the end in the mouth, draw it tightly and take a half hitch, this confines the head and prevents the animal from raising it. In this position the horse will allow you to put on and take off the bridle at pleasure. After putting it on, remove it several times, loosen up the cord and repeat the bridling every time the animal resists, draw the cord tightly. On the contrary when he yields, <sup>and</sup> caress him, you thus gain his confidence.

LUGGERS ON THE BIT.

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**B**UCKLE a pair of straps about twelve inches long, with a ring at one end, and a buckle at the other to the check piece, and let the straps pass through the rings of the bits on either side, buckle the lines to the rings on these straps instead of the rings of the bit, this forms a gag similar to the French twitch gag and is a powerful means of controlling the mouth of a hard pulling horse.

## THE JUMPING RIG.



**T**IE a strap to the fore feet, below the knees, pass it up under a surcingle, which is previously placed around the body and tie the other ends above the fetlock, to straps enclosed in a ring so one will see that when he attempts to jump a fence this fore foot is drawn up under him, and as he springs to leave the ground the hind feet will be pulled up, and he will inevitably remain in the lot.


## TO CURE A CRIBBER

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**B**UT a strip of sheep skin with long wool, about eight inches wide and long enough to cover the front edge of the manger, and tie him in the stall, so he cannot crib anywhere, except on the sheepskin. If this does not cure him, sprinkle on a little cayenne pepper. Another remedy is to take a wooden roller, long enough to reach across the stall, let the horse eat his hay and grain from the bottom of the manger, when he attempts to crib he must inevitably work on the roller which when he places his teeth to crib the roller turns, his lips come in contact with the roller, and he is punished at every attempt, and after a few trials becomes satisfied and will not again attempt to crib.


## TO LEAD A HORSE BEHIND A WAGON.

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AKE a stout cord or small rope, and place under his tail cross on the back, run through the rings of the halter; first hitch him to a post, and by hitting him over the nose with something to excite him, make him pull which will satisfy him of his useless attempts at holding back on the halter. You may then hitch him to the wagon, and you will find no further trouble in leading him.

## A HORSE BAD TO SHOE.

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HE habit of resistance to being shod or allowing the feet to be handled, like all others to which horses are subject, is the result of hasty and imprudent harshness. It would seem from the reckless disregard of consequences so generally evinced in handling young horses, as though man doubted his own reason, and would not take counsel of the teachings of prudence. If the feet had been handled gently at first (as I have directed), and blacksmiths had not vented so much of their relations in the way of pounding with the hammer for every little movement of resistance in shoeing, this

habit would never have been contracted. The natural tractability of the horse causes him to yield a ready obedience to all reasonable demands that he comprehends. If the feet are jerked up roughly, and without an effort to reconcile him to being handled, the colt will strive to get away or free himself from what he supposes will hurt him. Never hold to the foot with all your might, when the colt is trying to jirk away, for in such a case strength is not your forte, and your struggles only convince the horse of your weakness. Handle the horse in conformity with the laws of his nature, so as not to excite resistance through fear of injury. If the horse does not very much resist the handling of his feet, put the Camanche bridle on him, and put a short strap on his hind foot, pulling upon the strap will bring the foot forward, and he will probably resist by kicking. The instant he kicks, reprove him with the bridle which is held in the other hand, and so continue until the foot

is submitted without resistance. But if your subject is very bad, take a strap or rope about twelve feet long, and tie one end of it in a loop around his neck where the collar rests, pass the other end back between the fore legs and around the near hind leg below the fetlock, thence back between the legs and through the loop around the neck. Now step in front of the horse, and take a firm hold of the rope or strap, and give a quick pull upon it which will bring the foot forward, pull the foot as far forward as you can which will give you the more advantage. The horse will try to free the foot by kicking. Hold the head firmly with the left hand, and with the other hold the strap firmly. Stand right up to the horse's shoulder, and whirl him about you, which you can easily do while he struggles to free himself. As soon as he yields, handle the foot gently, and then let up on it a little, and so continue till he will let you handle the foot without resistance. It may be necessary to



repeat the lesson once or twice, and be careful to handle the foot with the greatest gentleness. If the rope is rough, put a collar on the neck instead of the loop, and fasten your strap to it. Use a smooth soft strap, so as not to chafe the foot where it passes around it.

SHOEING.

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**I**F we examine the horse's feet in their natural state, they will be found to be almost round and very elastic at the heel, the frog broad, plump and of a soft yielding nature of the commissures open and well defined, the sole concave, the outside crust from the heel to the toe increased from a slight bevel to an angle of forty-five degrees ; consequently, as the foot grows it becomes wider and longer in proportion to the amount of horn secreted, and narrower and shorter in proportion to the ground surface. If a shoe were fitted nicely and accurately to the foot after being dressed down well, it would be

found too narrow and short for the same foot after a lapse of a few weeks. If an unyielding shoe of iron is nailed firmly to this naturally enlarging and elastic hoof, it prevents its natural freedom of expansion almost wholly, and does not allow the foot to grow wider at the quarters as it grows down, in proportion of the amount of horn grown as before shod; consequently the foot is changed by the continued restraint of the shoe, from a nearly round, healthy foot to a contracted and unhealthy condition, as generally seen in horses shod for a few years.

The principles which should govern in shoeing are few and simple, and it is surprising considering the serious results involved, that it should be done with so little consideration. The object of the shoer should be in trimming and preparing the hoof for the shoe to keep the foot natural, and this involves first the cutting away of any undue accumulation of horn, affecting in the least its health and freedom, second; to

carry out in the shape of the shoe, that of the foot as nearly as possible, third ; to fit and fasten the shoe to the foot so as to least to interfere with its health, growth and elasticity.

THE preperation of the foot requires the cutting away of about the proportion of horn which, coming in contact with the ground, would have worn off, or which has accumulated since being last shod, if the shoes have been on a month, the proportion of horn that was secreted in that time is to be removed, if two months, then the proportion of two months growth ; no definite rule can be given, the judgment must be governed by the circumstances of the case, the stronger and more rapid the growth of the foot, the more must be cut away, and the weaker and less horn produced, the less to the extremety of simply leveling the crust a little the better to conform to the shoe, there is generally a far more rapid growth of horn at the toe than at the heels or quarters ; more will be required to be taken off


there, than of the other parts, therefore shorten the toe and lower the heels until you succeed in bringing down the bearing surface of the hoof upon the shoe to almost a level with the live-horn of the sole, be careful to make the heels level, having lowered the crust to the necessary extent, smooth it down level with the rasp, the sole and frog detach by exfoliation, as it becomes superabundant, the sole therefore, would not need paring were it not for the restraining effect of the shoe upon the general function of the foot which is liable to prevent such detachment of the horn. The cutting away of the bars to give the heels an open appearance is inexcusable and should never be done; in a natural healthy condition the frog has a line of bearing with the hoof and by its elastic nature acts as a safe-guard to the delicate machinery of the foot immediately over it and helps to preserve the foot in its natural state by keeping the heel spread. It seems to be wisely

intended to give life and health to the foot. Permitting the heels to grow down, with the addition of high-heeled shoes, raises the frog from its natural position and causes it to shrink and harden, and bears, in consequence, an important influence in setting up a diseased action that it really results in contraction of the foot. If the heels are square and high, and the hoof presents rather a long, narrow appearance, and is hollow on the bottom, there is a state of contraction going on, and you must not hesitate to dress down thoroughly. Do not hesitate, because the hoof will appear small. Cut away until you are well down to a level with the live-horn of the sole, and if the foot is weak, use the same prudence in not cutting it away too much. The shoer must always bear in mind that the sole must not rest on the shoe. Let the foot be so dressed down, and the shoe so approximate, that the bearing will come evenly upon the crust all the way around without the sole touching the

shoe. This requires the crust to be dressed down level, and, although well down to the live-horn of the sole, it should always be left a little higher. The corners between the bars and crust should be well pared out, so there is no danger of the sole resting on the shoe which is our next consideration.

## THE SHOE.

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HE main object should be to have the shoe so formed as to size, weight, fitting and fastening as to combine the most advantages of protection, and preserve the natural tread of the foot the best. In weight it should be proportioned to the work or employment of the horse. The foot should not be loaded with more iron than is necessary to preserve it. If the work of the horse is principally on the road, at heavy draught, the shoe should be rather heavy in order that it may not be bent by contact with



hard uneven earth ; it should be wide in the web and of equal thickness and width from the toe to the heel, that it may as much as possible protect the sole, without altering the natural position of the foot ; it should be well drawn in at the heels, that it may rest on the bars, thereby protecting the corn place or angles between the bar and crust, and should in no part extend beyond the outer edge of the crust. It is too often the case that the shoe is made according to the smith's notions of what the form of the horse's foot should be, and the foot is pared, burned, and rasped until it fits the shoe. Now it should always be borne in mind that the shoe is intended for the foot, and not the foot for the shoe, and that it is therefore peculiarly proper to make the shoe fit the natural form of the foot. It is impossible to have the foot of a horse sound and safe for work and use, after bringing it to an unnatural figure by the use of the knife and rasp. The foot of the horse, being

elastic, it expands to the weight of the horse in precisely the same degree, whether resting upon the most open or the most contracted shoe. Therefore, the shape of the shoe cannot possibly effect the shape of the foot. The form of the foot is determined by the situation of the nails. If the nails are placed in a manner that the inside quarters and heels are left free to expand in a natural manner, no shape which we can give to the shoe can of itself change the form of the foot. It must not be inferred however from this, that the shape of the shoe is of no importance; quite the contrary being the case, as I have already shown. In forming the shoe, we should always adopt that which produces the greatest number of advantages with the fewest disadvantages. We find that the sole surface of the foot is by nature concave in form, which seems to offer the greatest fulcrum of resistance to the horse when travelling. It is important to preserve the natural mechanical action of the

horn and sole ; therefore the ground surface of the foot, that is to say, the ground surface of the shoe should be leveled cup fashion ; its outer edge being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the hoof ; while the shoe being hollow, resembles the natural cavity of the sole of the foot. The ground surface of the shoe should always be concave. The pattern that nature has presented us in making the sole concave cannot be improved upon by the smith with all his skill. The expansion of the heels and growth of the foot requires that the shoe should be long enough and wide enough at the heels to allow for the natural growth of the foot in the time it is calculated the shoe should be on before being reset ; for as the foot enlarges the shoe is brought forward until it loses its original proportion, and becomes too short and narrow. The shoe may be about a quarter of an inch wider and longer than the extreme bearing of the heels. And the nail holes should

be punched coarse and in the centre of the web. The manner of fastening the shoe is what really affects the foot, and what requires the most special attention in shoeing, for the foot, being elastic, expands in the same proportion on the rough as on the nicely fitted shoe, it is the number and position of the nails that really affect the foot. If they are placed well back in the quarters four on a side, as is common the crust is held as firmly to this unyielding shoe as if in a vice, which utterly prevents the free action necessary to its health. Inflammation of the sensitive lameness as is produced, which causes contraction and the consequent derangement of the whole foot, if the free natural expansion of the foot, and the spreading of the quarters in proportion to the growth of the hoof is prevented by the nailing of the shoe, irritation of the fleshy substance between the crust and coffin bone will result, and ultimately create so much diseased action of the parts as to cause con-

traction and nervicular disease. Shoes may be fastened without causing such mischief, if the following method of nailing is observed.

In experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining how few nails are absolutely necessary under ordinary circumstances for retaining the shoe securely in its place as long as it should remain upon the foot, it has been satisfactorily established that five nails are amply sufficient for the fore shoes, and seven for the hind ones, three should be placed on the outside of the foot and two on the inner side near the toe, thereby leaving the foot free to expand in a natural manner, the nails should not be driven high up in the crust, but brought out as soon as possible. Another mistake with most Smiths is in rasping the clinches away too fine; they should be turned broad and flat. It is also customary for some to rasp and sandpaper the whole surface of the hoof, for the purpose of making it look nice and smooth. Such a practice should never be tolerated;

the covering thus removed is provided by nature to protect the too rapid evaporation of the moisture of the hoof, and when taken away causes the horn to become dry and brittle. It has long been customary to use as many nails as could be conveniently driven, in fact, of fastening the shoe as if it were to be fastened to a lifeless block of wood, therefore the fear is very commonly entertained that the shoe will not be held in its place with so few nails. Such fears are utterly groundless, as both theory and practice concur in asserting. If the presence of a nail in the crust were a matter of no moment, and two or three more than are really necessary were merely useless, no great reason would exist for condemning the common practice of using too many nails, but it is far otherwise; the nails aside from confining the natural expansion of the hoof, separate the fibres of the horn, which never by any chance become united again, but continue apart and unclosed, until by degrees,

they grow down with the rest of the hoof and are finally, after repeated shoeing, removed by the knife.

As these holes cannot possibly grow down and be removed under three shoeings, it will be found that even with a small number of nails, that three times that number of holes must exist in the hoof all the while, and as they are often from various causes extended into each other, they necessarily keep it in a brittle, unhealthy state, and materially interfere with the future nail hold, as the position of the foot and the nature of its office render it less liable to injury than the fore foot, consequently it less frequently lames; however, disease of the nervicular bone of this foot is by no means impossible. The same care should be taken as with the forefoot. Calks, although they may be turned down of perfectly even length on each side (which is seldom done) are objectionable appendages, and should be dispensed with except, perhaps, for very heavy



draft, or when the roads are frozen or covered with ice.

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#### TO PREVENT INTERFERING.

Remove the portion of crust that hits the ankle, and have the shoe set well under the foot.

The hoof should be lowest on the outside to turn the ankle, that the other hoof may pass clear. The shoe should be light and of narrow web, with only two nail holes on the inside, and those near the toe.

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#### OVERREACHING.

Young horses are more subject to overreaching than old ones. It very frequently disappears as the speed of the animal is increased. At a moderate gait the front feet do not always get



out of the way in time for the hind ones as they are brought forward. Sometimes the heels are cut or bruised baldy, and occasionally the shoes are torn from the front feet. To prevent this, have the front shoe a little lighter, the animal lifts them up more quickly. The hind shoes made a little heavier causes him to lift them more slowly, and the difficulty is at once removed.

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#### TO CURE CORNS.

Cut the horn well down, but not to the quick, fit the shoe so it does not press upon the part, then saturate well with pine sap or gum, which is found exuding from pine trees when cut. Fill the part in nicely with tow, and put on the shoe, which must be so fitted as not to oblige the part to support, but very slightly, if any, the weight of the horse. Horses with corns must be oftener and more carefully shod than those free from them.

## TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE.

There is only one sure way of telling the age of a horse, and that is by an examination of his teeth, and that only extends to a certain age, although an experienced horseman can guess very nearly for some time after that period. There are six teeth in the front part of a horse's mouth, above and below, called the gatherers, from which we may judge of his age. When a colt is foaled he generally has no teeth in the front part of his mouth. In a few days two come in the upper jaw and two below, and again after a few days, four more appear, but the corner teeth do not make their appearance until he is four or five months old, these twelve teeth remain unchanged in the front of the colt's mouth until he is about two years old, when he sheds the two center nippers.

At three years old, a colt sheds the adjoining teeth. At four years old, a colt sheds under or

corner. Teeth, at five years old, bridle too thmakes its appearance. At six years old, the cups leave two center teeth below. At seven years old, the cups leave adjoining teeth. At eight years old, cups leave outer or corner teeth. At nine years old, cups leave two center nippers above. At ten years old, cups leave adjoining teeth. At eleven years old, cups leave corner upper teeth. At twelve years or past, groove in inside of bridle tooth disappears in a horse. Mares very seldom have them.

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#### TRICKS.

As so many have expressed a desire to know how to teach their horses tricks, we thought proper to explain how it can be done. Teaching a young horse a few tricks makes him appear intelligent and also serves to keep up an interest

in him. It requires but two or three lessons a day of half or three quarters of an hour, each, to accomplish anything you may desire in a very short time.

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TO TEACH A HORSE TO COME AT THE CRACK OF  
THE WHIP.

All that is necessary to accomplish this, is to proceed precisely in the same manner as when giving the colt his first lesson. After having put on the war bridle, the cord should be three or four times as long, then let him off the length of it, and if he does not come immediately after the crack of the whip and word, give him a little jerk. When he comes to you, always reward him by feeding him sugar or apples. He will soon get so that you can at any time call him to you.

## HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO LAUGH.

With a pin prick him on the nose till he turns his lip up, then caress him well. He will soon learn that when you point towards him and say laugh, that means a prick in the nose if he does not turn his lip up.

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## TO SHAKE HANDS.

This is easily accomplished by tying a short strap or piece of cord to the forward foot below the fetlock, then stand directly in front of the horse and hold the end of the strap in your hand and say shake hands, sir; after which pull immediately upon the strap, which will bring his foot forward, and which you are to accept as shaking hands, then of course you must caress and feed him, and keep repeating until when you make the demand, he will bring the foot forward in anticipation of having it pulled up.

## HOW TO MAKE A HORSE WALTZ.

Tie his head to his side by means of a surcingle and cord, fastening the cord at the side reaching from the mouth, touch him lightly with the whip. He has to go, and of course he must go round and round. He soon learns it perfectly, so to waltz by the motion of the whip, still repeating the word waltz.

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## HOW TO MAKE A TRICKY HORSE KISS YOU.

First learn him to bite at you by stinging him in the shoulder with a pin ; thus when you go to sting him, to save himself he will put around his head. Have a piece of apple in your hand, put it up to your mouth, and he will soon learn that the words, kiss me, means an apple for him in your mouth. This gives the horse the idea, so he will kiss you at command, by your making a slight motion backwards of the head.

## HOW TO MAKE A HORSE TO GO LAME.

Tap him one fore leg till he holds it up, then caress him kindly, lead him with the left hand to the bit, tap the left fore leg with a stick with your right hand; repeat the word lame, lame, lame, and your horse will soon learn to hold up one leg at the command.

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## HOW TO MAKE A HORSE BOW.

Take a pin, prick him in the back till he throws his head up and down the least bit, then take the pin away, caress him kindly; repeat for a few times and then when you stand back and attract his attention he will nod his head, expecting a prick in the back.

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## HOW TO MAKE A HORSE SAY NO.

Prick him on the neck till he shakes his head, then remove the pin, caress him, repeat for a while,

and your horse will soon shake his head when you raise your hand to your heart; be always sure to treat the animal kindly for well doing, and caress him when he deserves it, and he will repay you by his love for you and willingness to do your bidding.

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#### HOW TO MAKE A HORSE WALK UP.

First put on a rope around his neck, bring it down through his mouth, back through the loop on the neck, jerk him till he raises his fore feet the least bit, then stop and caress him, then check him up tight to a surcingle from the bit to the side ring, is the better way, then jerk on the cord, he will soon get up erect; repeat, still caressing him well for all he does; he will soon get up at the motion of the whip. You should when practicing him, repeat the word, get up, sir! It is in this manner I taught Tom Thumb to go



up and down stairs, to perform on the stage in different places, affording amusement to thousands of witnesses.

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#### HOW TO MAKE A HORSE GET UP ON A BALL.

First raise the right fore foot to the ball, hold it with your left hand, place your right hand around the horse's left knee, pull hard, this throws the weight of the horse on his right leg and he has got to come up ; repeat a few times and he will learn it perfectly.

# Rules and Regulations

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

## **Trotting and Racing**

OVER THE

**UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.**

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RULE 1ST.—NATURE OF RULES. — All matches, or sweep-stakes which shall come off over the course will be governed by these rules, unless the contrary is mutually agreed upon by the parties making such match or stake.

2. POWER OF POSTPONEMENT. — In case of unfavorable weather, or unavoidable causes, all purses, matches, sweep-stakes announced to come off, to which the proprietors contribute, they

shall have the power to postpone to a future day, upon giving notice of the same.

3. QUALIFICATIONS OF HORSES STARTING.—Horses trained in the same stable, or owned in part by the same person, within three days shall not start for a purse; and horses so entered shall forfeit their entrance. A horse starting alone shall receive but one half of the purse. Horses deemed by the judges not fair trotting horses, shall be ruled off previous to, or distanced at the termination of the heat.

4. ENTRIES.—All entries shall be made under a seal, inclosing the entrance money (ten per cent on the purse) and addressed to the proprietor, at such time and place as they have been previously designated by advertisement.

5. WEIGHT TO BE CARRIED.—Every trotting horse starting for match, purse or stake, shall carry one hundred and forty-five pounds; if in harness, the weight of the sulky and harness not

to be considered. Pacing horses liable to the same rule.

6. DISTANCES.—A distance for mile heats, best three in five shall be one hundred yards; for one mile heats, eighty yards, and for every additional mile, an additional eighty yards.

7. TIME BETWEEN HEATS.—The time between heats shall be for one mile, twenty minutes; for every additional mile an additional five minutes.

8. POWER OF JUDGES.—There shall be chosen by the proprietors of the course, or stewards, three judges to preside over a race for purses, and by them an additional judge shall be appointed for the distance stand; they may, also, during or previous to a race, appoint inspectors at any part of the course, whose reports and theirs alone, shall be received of any foul riding or driving.

9. DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN JUDGES.—Should a difference of opinion exist between the

judges in the starting-stand on any question, a majority shall govern.

10. JUDGES' DUTIES.—The judges shall order the horses saddled or harnessed five minutes previous to the time appointed for starting ; any rider or driver causing undue detention after being called up, by making false starts or otherwise, the judges may give the word to start without reference to the situation of the horse so offending, unless convinced such delay is unavoidable on the part of the rider or driver, in which case not more than thirty minutes shall be consumed in attempting to start ; and at the expiration of that time, the horse or horses ready to start shall receive the word.

11. STARTING HORSES.—The pole shall be drawn for by the judges, the horse winning a heat shall, for the succeeding heats, be entitled to a choice of the track ; on coming out on the last stretch, each horse shall retain the track first selected ; any horse deviating shall be distanced.

12. RIDERS OR DRIVERS.—Riders or drivers shall not be permitted to start unless dressed in jockey style.

13. WEIGHT OF RIDERS AND DRIVERS.—Riders and drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the judges previous to starting; and after a heat, are to come up to the starting stand, and not dismount until so ordered by the judges; any rider or driver disobeying shall, on weighing, be precluded from the benefit of the weight of his saddle and whip, and if not full weight, shall be distanced.

14. PENALTY FOR FOUL RIDING OR DRIVING.—A rider or driver committing any act which the judges may deem foul riding or driving, shall be distanced.

15. HORSES BREAKING.—Should any horse break from his trot or pace, it shall be the duty of the rider or driver to pull his horse to a trot or pace immediately, and in case of the rider or driver refusing to do so, the penalty shall be

that the next best horse shall have the heat ; if the rider or driver should comply with the above, and he should gain by such break, twice the distance so gained shall be taken away on the coming out ; a horse breaking on the score shall not lose the heat by so doing.

16. THE WINNING HORSE.—A horse must win two heats to be entitled to the purse, unless he distanced all other horses in one heat. A distanced horse in a dead heat shall not start again.

17. RELATIVE TO HEATS.—A horse not winning one heat in three, shall not start for a fourth heat. When a dead heat is made between two horses, that if either had won the heat the race would have been decided, they two only shall start again ; in races, best three in five, a horse shall win one heat in five to be allowed to start for the sixth heat, unless such horse shall have made a dead heat ; such horses as are prevented from starting by this rule shall be considered drawn and not distanced.

18. ON HEATS AND DISTANCES.—If two horses each win a heat, and neither are distanced in the race, the one coming out ahead on the last heat to be considered the best. The same rule to be applied to horses, neither winning a heat and neither distanced. If one horse wins a heat he is better than one that does not, provided he does not get distanced in the race, then the other, if not distanced, shall be the best. A horse that wins a heat and is distanced, is better than one not winning a heat, and being distanced in the same heat. A horse distanced in the second heat is better than one distanced in the first heat.

19. HORSES DRAWN.—Horses drawn before the conclusion of a race shall be considered distanced.

20. OUTSIDE BETS.—In all matches made play or pay; outside bets not to be considered play or pay, unless so understood by the parties.

21. OF PLAY OR PAY MATCHES.—All monies bet play or pay matches by outside betters are not considered play or pay.



22. BETTING.—ABSENT BETTERS. — A confirmed bet cannot be left off without mutual consent. If either party be absent at the time of trotting, and the money be not staked, the party present may declare the bet void in the presence of the judges, unless some party will stake the money betted for the absentee.

23. COMPROMISED MATCHES.—All bets made by outside betters on compromised matches are considered drawn.

24. BETTERS OF ODDS, ETC. — The person who bets the odds has the right to choose the horse or the field. When he has chosen his horse the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one starts with him. If odds are bet without naming the horses, before the trot is over it must be determined, as the odds were at time of making it. Bets made in trotting are not determined till the purse is won, if the heat is not specified at the time of betting.

25. HORSES EXCLUDED FROM STARTING OR DISTANCED.—All bets made on horses precluded from starting (by rule 19), being distanced in the race, or on such horses against each other, shall be drawn.

26. IN CASES OF DISPUTE AND IMPROPER CONDUCT.—In all cases of dispute not provided for by the rules, the judges for the day will decide finally. In case of a trot or match being proved to their satisfaction to have been made or conducted improperly or dishonestly on the part of the principals, they shall have the power to declare all bets void.

27. THE SIZE OF WHIPS TO BE USED.—No rider or driver shall be allowed any other than a reasonable length of whip, namely: for saddle horses, two feet ten inches; sulky, four feet eight inches; wagon, five feet ten inches.

28. IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.—In case of accidents but five minutes shall be allowed over the time specified in Rule No. 10, unless the judges think more time necessary.

29. JUDGES STAND.—No person shall be allowed in the judges' stand but the judges, reporters, and members at the time of trotting.

30. IN CASE OF DEATH.—All engagements are void upon the decease of either party being determined.

## R E C E I P T S.

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The following receipts have been gathered from sources entitled to the fullest confidence as remedies of value to all owners of horses, and are presented with the hope of doing good.

### A CURE FOR HEAVES, NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

Take a common stone jar, fill it with eggs, cover them with cider vinegar, let them stand till the vinegar eats up the shells. Then stir all together. Take a lump of lime about the size of a goose egg, slack it in hot water, ~~using about one quart of water.~~ Of the lime water add one-half pint to a quart of the egg mixture. Give a tea-cupful, ~~at feeding time,~~ in feed, three times a day.

## A REMEDY TO COVER THE HEAVES.

One-half pint of turpentine, 2 oz. of assafoetida, 2 oz. aloes, 4 oz. of Lobelia seed, 1 quart of whiskey, 2 oz. of sal ammonia, 4 oz. salaretus, 1 oz. of camphor.

Dose, one tablespoonful once each day.

## ✓ SCRATCHES.

Wash well with castile soap ; then make a soap lather, and add powdered charcoal to make a paste, apply with a brush and let it dry, after which it can be rubbed off.

Another remedy :

Hydrate of potassa, 10 grains ; pulverized nutgall, one-half oz. ; white lead, pulverized opium, one-quarter oz. ; lard, one-quarter lb. Wash with soap suds, rub dry, and apply mixture night and morning. Give purging ball.

## COLIC OR GRIPES.

Symptoms : Pawing, manifesting a desire to

lie down, and without doing so commence to paw again. As the symptoms increase, the animal cannot be kept on his feet, he frequently falls as if shot; pulse not altered from natural condition. Intervals of rest, together with the condition of the pulse, distinguish the disease from inflammation of the bowels.

Treat as follows :

Frequent injections of soap and water, and give internally, spirits of nitre, 1 oz. ; laudanum, 1 oz. ; water, one-half pint; mix for drench. This may be repeated in 20 minutes if relief is not obtained.

Another remedy, giving *instant* relief :

From 5 to 10 drops of chloroform, given on sugar, I have never known to fail giving immediate relief. I have known men to be from home and have their horses taken with this disease and use this remedy, and in 30 minutes the horses were able to be driven.

## FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

First, bleed thoroughly, then give tinct. veratrum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; laudanum, 4 oz. ; tinct. aconite,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. ; shake well and give a teaspoonful every three hours, in a pint of water well sweetened, and if the pulse is not reduced in a short time, increase the dose to a tablespoonful until the fever abates. As soon as the horse recovers so as to eat and lie down naturally, keep him on hay, with a few carrots or potatoes, and daily give a bran mash, with saltpetre, crush antimony and sulphur, for a week or ten days, and you will prevent dropsy of the chest, which usually follows this disease.

## SPAVIN.

This being a valuable receipt it is worth money to any man dealing in horses :

Euphorbium, 5 oz. ; Spanish flies, fine, 2 oz. ; iodine, 1 oz., dissolved with alcohol ; seed precipitate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. ; quick-

silver,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; hog's lard, 6 oz.; white turpentine, 6 oz.; verdigris,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Melt the lard and turpentine together, then, while hot, add the others, except the quicksilver, which must be stirred in as it becomes cold. Mix well. When cold it is fit for use. Rub it in well on the spavin every day for three days, then wash clean with soap suds, and omit for three days; then repeat for three days, and so continue till a perfect cure is effected. Should it blister use more cautiously.

#### BLOOD SPAVIN.

One-half pound of blood root; 1 quart of alcohol; 2 oz. tannin;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. alum. Mix and let stand. Shaking several times a day till the strength is all in the alcohol, and bathe the spavin twice a day, rubbing with the hand.

#### FOR WINDGALLS.

Olive oil, 2 oz.; nitric acid, oz. Rub as much



in every day, or every second or third day, as will bear without starting the hair.

#### FOR INFLAMED SWELLINGS OR LAME SHOULDER.

Equal parts oil amber, oil spike, camphor, gum and ether. Should be shaken well before using, and well rubbed in with the hand.

#### HIDE BOUND.

This condition of the skin is usually produced by any derangement of system. Medicine of an alterative character is here indicated. The most successful are sulphur pulverized, 8 oz.; nitrate of potassa, pulverized, 3 oz.; black antimony, pulverized, 2 oz.; sulphate of iron, 4 oz. Mix well together and give one tablespoonful twice a day.

Another good remedy :

Take saltpetre, 4 oz. ; crude antimony, 1 oz. ;

sulphur, 2 oz. The saltpetre and antimony should be finally pulverized, then add the sulphur and mix well together. Dose, tablespoonful of the mixture in bran mash daily.

#### HOW TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN DISTEMPER AND GLANDERS.

The discharge from the nose, if Glanders, will sink in water. If Distemper, it will not.

#### DISTEMPER.

All catarrhal affections are classed by horse owners under the head of distemper. Common catarrh, epidemic catarrh, larynxitis, bronchitis and all other diseases, accompanied by nasal discharges, are regarded by horsemen as one and the same.

The following remedy is to cure distemper in its simple form, as we find it in colts soon after disease being started. If there is swelling under the jaws, poultice the throat with flax seed meal

or bread and milk, apply mustard and vinegar, and give internally one of the following powders in feed : pulverized genetian 2 oz.; sulph. copper, 1 oz.; pulverized ginger 6 drams, mix and divide into 8 powders.

### INFLUENZA.

For several years past a disease has been more or less prevalent in various sections of this country, known to the Veterinary as epidemic catarrh or influenza. The symptoms of this disease are so various in different animals, no two being precisely alike, that a variety of opinions are current concerning it and its nature ; and as a consequence, various other diseases are often confounded with it. The usual or leading symptoms are slight watery or mucous discharges from the nose, eyelids presenting a reddish appearance, matter collects in the corner of the eyes, pulse feeble, great debility as shown by the quick, feeble action of the heart, a symptom

rarely absent, membrane of nose much reddened, sore throat and cough, occasionally the feet become fevered as in founder, causing much stiffness and might be easily taken for that disease.

Treatment : This being a typhoid disease requires a sustaining treatment or success will be very doubtful. In the early stage of this disease give the first two days ten drops of tincture of aconite or bryonia in a little water, every six hours, after which give a pail of water to drink, and once a day one ounce spirits of nitre, or two drachms of extract of belladonna ; and give in the feed three times a day, one of the following powders :

Genetian root, saltpetre and anise seed, of each 1 oz. ; sulphate of quinine, 1 drachm ; mix and divide into eight powders. The throat should be bathed with mustard and vinegar, or with linseed oil, 3 oz. ; spirits of hartshorn, 1 oz. Mix together. No hay or corn should be given, but scalded oats or wheat bran, with linseed tea

or oatmeal gruel, should constitute the diet. I would recommend a few carrots. But above all good nursing is to be desired, and by following the foregoing instructions a successful result is inevitable.

### GLANDERS.

This is one of the most fatal diseases to which the horse is subject. It is propagated in the most cases by contagion, the infection being seed from the nasal discharge, not as many suppose from the breath, but according to eminent foreign authors, the disease has its origin also in a vitiated state of the blood, and this may result from improper treatment or neglect of almost any disease to which he is liable. In its early stage it appears to be only a slight inflammation of the inner membrane of the nose, not however attended with the usual florid red, characterizing inflammation, but of a paler hue, and afterwards becoming darker. The first marked symptom is a

discharge from the nose scarcely to be distinguished at first from the natural moisture, either by its color or consistence, and generally comes from one nostril only, and that from the left one. In appearance it is thin and transparent, closely resembling the natural discharge a little increased in quantity, and sometimes continues in this doubtful stage for several weeks and months. Instances are indeed known, where it has existed for several years before it became fully developed. In such cases it is attended with no loss of appetite, no cough, no apparent illness of any kind, with little enlargement of the glands under the jaw, and at the same time the horse is capable of communicating the disease.

Too many of these horses with a decided glanderous discharge from the nose and adherent glands under the jaw, are found on our roads, or are employed in agriculture, which (although they are otherwise in good health and perform their work well) should not be permitted; for by

such means the contagion is often widely spread. No cough accompanies real glanders in any of its stages, except the last which is usually soon cut short by death.

In addition to the preceding tokens for discovering at an early period the true glanders from other disorders, let the nostrils be closely examined. In the real glanders the left or running nostril will be found of a deeper color than ordinary, while the other or dry nostril is of a paler color, or almost white.

The reader must bear in mind the varied color of the nostril in deciding all cases of this character. Also that in colds, &c., both nostrils run.

Before the disease finishes its course both sides of the nose and head become affected, the ulcers extend down the wind pipe and fasten upon the lungs. The virus secreted by and discharged from the ulcers is absorbed and carried through the whole system, and soon puts

an end to the creature's miserable existence. The best preventatives of glanders are dry, clean, well ventilated stables, moderate exercise, green food, when it can be procured, and roots in the winter.

The disease may be cured in its early stages or before ulcers are formed in the nose, or the lumps under the jaw adhere to the bone, by turning the animal on a dry pasture ; by proper attention to the bowels, and by use of alterative medicines, to work the poisons out of the system. Should the bowels require loosening, give the common purge. For purifying the blood the condition powder is the most effectual remedy. The owner must beware of putting the horse to hard labor too soon, after having been turned out as before directed, as the disease is liable to return on subsequent confinement, even after the running at the nose has entirely disappeared. It is conceded by all, that when this disease is once seated it cannot be cured, and humanity dictates



and economy should prompt us to terminate the animal's existence at once. This course has now become an imperative duty, as the fact is established that man is susceptible to the contagion, and there are numerous cases on record when those who have had the care of glandered horses have fallen victims to this disease.

#### CHRONIC COUGH.

This is generally the consequence of neglected catarrhal affections, worms, &c. For treatment give twice each day Barbadoes aloes 2 oz.; pulv. Foxglove or (digitalis) 1 oz.; linseed meal 13 oz.; mix with molasses, dose one ounce.

Another remedy is ammoniac, 1 oz.; squills, pulv.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Aloes, pulv., 1 oz.; linseed meal, 16 oz.; mixed with molasses, and divide into four balls, to be given one each night for four days.

## TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

Poultice the feet with mustard and flaxseed meal. Give internally of nux vomica, 1 oz.; pulv. gentian root, 1½ oz.; pulverized ginger, 1 oz.; mix and divide into twelve powders, give one every night in the feed, keep the body warm and give no corn.

## LOCKED JAW.

This disease generally arises from nail wounds in the feet, or sharp metallic substances taken into and wounding the stomach or intestines. The first symptoms of the disease are observed about the ninth or tenth day after the injury is done, which are a stragling or stiffness of the hind legs to which succeed in a few days the following: On elevating the head a spasmodic motion of the membrane, in the inner corner of the eye, will be observed, showing little more than the white of the eye; the muscles of the jaws become rigid;

the tongue is swollen, and the mouth is filled with saliva; the ears are erect, the nose poked out; the nostrils expand; respiration becomes disturbed, and finally the jaws become firmly set, and the bowels constipated.

TREATMENT.—Tinct. of aconite, 2 drs.; tinct. of belladonna, 2 drs.; water, half oz. Mix and give 40 drops every 4 hours on the tongue; keep a ball of aloes in the mouth for several days. There is no fear of giving too much. I have known half a pound to be given in a few days with good success.—Hydrocyanic acid, 20 drops in a little water, and put upon the tongue every 4 hours, is an excellent remedy. Foment the jaws with bags of hops steeped in hot water, and bathe the line of the back from the pole to the croup with mustard and vinegar. Be careful not to allow the animal to be unnecessarily excited by noises and confusion about him. Go about him quietly, keep a pail of bran slop before him all the time. If the foot has been injured, poultice with flaxseed

meal and keep the wound open till a healthy action has been established.

#### FOUNDER REMEDY.

Give from one to four ounces of saltpetre, according to the severity of the case. For a severe case draw about one gallon of blood from the neck, then drench with linseed oil, one quart; rub the fore legs with water as hot as can be borne without scalding, continuing the washing till the horse is perfectly limber.

#### HORSE OINTMENT.

Resin, 4 oz.; beeswax, 4 oz.; honey, 2 oz.; lard, 8 oz.; melt these articles slowly, bringing gradually to a boil, remove from the fire, and slowly add a little less than a pint of spirits of turpentine, stirring all the time this is being added, and stir till cool. This is an extraordinary

ointment for bruises of the flesh, or hoof, or broken knees, galls or bites, or when a horse is gelded to heal and keep off flies.

#### CONDITION POWDER.

Fenugreek, cream of tartar, gentian, sulphur, saltpetre, resin, black antimony and ginger, of each 1 oz.; cayenne 1—2 oz. All finely pulverized, mix thoroughly. It is used in yellow water, hide-bound, colds, coughs, distemper, and all other diseases where a condition powder is needed. They carry off gross humors, and purify the blood.

Dose— in ordinary cases one tablespoonful once a day. In extreme cases give twice daily. This powder has never failed to give entire satisfaction.

#### TO MAKE MAGIC LINIMENT.

Take 2 oz. oil of spike ; 2 oz. origanum ; 2 oz.

hemlock; 2 oz. wormwood; 4 oz. sweet oil; 2 oz. spirits ammoniac; 2 oz. gum camphor; 2 oz. spirits turpentine; 1 quart proof spirits. Mix well and bottle for use, cork tight. For sprains, bruises, lameness of any kind, this liniment is unsurpassed. This is the same liniment, leaving out the turpentine, which has achieved such wonderful cures for human ailment.

A more simple liniment can be made by putting into spirits of turpentine all the camphor gum it will cut. For ordinary purposes it is fit for use; but if you wish to reduce pain, add as much laudanum as there is turpentine.

French paste for bone spavin (will cure): corrosive sublimate, quicksilver, and iodine, of each 1 oz. with sufficient lard to form a paste. Rub the quicksilver and iodine together, and add the sublimate, and finally add the lard, rubbing thoroughly, shave off the hair the size of

the bone enlargement, then grease all around it, but not where the bone is shaved off. This prevents the action of the medicine only upon the spavin; rub in as much of the paste as will lie on a five cent piece only, each morning for four mornings only, and from six to eight days the spavin will come out, then wash out the wounds with suds, soaking well for an hour or two, which removes the poisonous effects of the medicine and facilitates the healing, which can be done by any healing salve. I prefer the horse ointment to any other.

#### ✓ OINTMENT FOR SPAVIN SPLINT CURBS, &c.

Oils of spike, organum, cedar, British and spirits of turpentine, of each one oz.; pulverized spanish flies 1—2 oz., apply once in six or nine days.

#### ✓ RING BONE REMEDY.

Pulverized cantharides, oils of spike, organum,

amber, cedar and Barbadoes tar, and British oil, of each 2 oz.; oil of wormwood, 1 oz.; spirits of turpentine, 4 oz.; lard, three lb. Melt the lard slowly, add the acids, stir well, and add the others, stirring till cool; clip off the hair and apply by rubbing and heating in. In about three days, or when done running, wash off with suds and apply again. In recent cases two or three applications will cure, old cases require more time.

#### POLL-EVIL AND FISTULA.

Common potash, 1-4 oz.; extract of belladonna 12 drms.; gum Arabic 1-4 oz. Dissolve the gum in as little water as possible, then, having pulverized the potash, unless it is moist, mix the gum water with it, and it will soon dissolve; then mix in the extract, and it is ready to use. The best method for getting this into the pipes, is by the means of a small syringe. After having



cleansed the sore with suds, repeat once in two days until the callous pipes and hard, fibrous base around the poll-evil or fistula is completely destroyed.

#### TO SCATTER POLL-EVIL.

Take a quantity of mandrake root, bruise and boil it, strain and boil down until rather thick, then form an ointment, simmering with sufficient lard for the purpose. Anoint the swelling once a day for several days until well. It has cured them after they were broke out by putting it in the pipes a few times; also anointing around the sore.

#### ANTISPASMODIC TINCTURE. (For man or beast.)

Oils of cayenne, cloves, peppermint, annis, of each 1 ounce; of alcohol one quart. Mix altogether, and bottle for use. Dose for

horse, 1 ounce every 15 minutes in a little whiskey and warm water, sweetened with molasses, continue till relieved.

Dose for man : one teaspoonful.

#### PHYSIC BALL.

Barbadoes aloes, 1 lb; syrup buckthorn, 3 oz.; codliver oil, 3 oz.; melt the whole and stir till cool. In winter, add a little water, make into 18 pills, and give every four hours, or as much as will move the bowels.

#### DIURETIC DROPS.

These drops are reliable for stoppage of water, foul water, or inflammation of the kidneys. In all cases take sweet spirits of nitre, 4 oz.; balsam copaiba, 2 oz.; oil of juniper, 2 oz.; spirits of turpentine, 2 oz.; gum camphor, pulv., 1 oz. Mix all together, and shake well, bottle and it is

fit for use for man or beast under all circumstances where a diuretic is required. Dose for horse : One oz. in half a pint of milk once in six hours. For man : One teaspoonful in a table-spoonful of milk once in six hours. Be sure to shake the ingredient up well before pouring out for use.

## SWEENEY LINIMENT.

Alcohol and spirits of turpentine of each 8 oz.; camphor gum, pulverized cantharides and tincture of capsicum, of each 1 oz.; oil of spike 3 oz. Bathe this liniment in with a hot iron, and faithfully follow till a cure is perfected.

## NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

Take beef's gall, 1 quart; alcohol, 1 pint; volatile liniment, 12 oz.; spirits of turpentine, 1 pound; oil of origanum, 4 oz.; aqua ammoniac, 1—2 pint; oil of amber, 3 oz.; tincture of cantharides, 6 oz. Mix.

## ENGLISH STABLE LINIMENT.

Oil of spike ; aqua ammonia, and oil of turpentine, of each 2 oz.; sweet oil and oil of amber, of each 1—2 oz. ; oil of origanum, 1 oz. Mix.

## HOOF LINIMENT FOR CONTRACTED HOOF.

Venice turpentine, 1—2 pint ; aqua ammonia, 2 oz.; saltz of nitre, 1 oz.; benzine, 1 oz.; alcohol, 3 oz. Apply to the edge of the hair and to the hoof twice a day for the three first days ; once a day for the next three days ; after that once in two, three, or four days, as the case may require.

## REMEDY FOR BOTTS.

Take oil of turpentine 8 oz. ; alcohol, 1 quart ; Mix and bottle for use. Dose : 4 to 5 oz. in the horse's feed once a day for 8 days, will effectually remove the last vestige of botts.

## TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.

Take half a pound of walnut leaves or (butter-nut) and pour upon them 3 quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold it is fit for use.

No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable let those parts most likely to be irritated be smeared over with the liquor, between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c.

## TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

Wounds are caused by accidents of various kinds when the skin is much torn from the flesh. If you are at hand while the wound is quite fresh take a square pointed needle, and a waxed thread and sew it up. Be sure to put the needle in strait, one side over against the other, draw the skin tight and tie a knot, cut off the thread,

and then take another stitch about an inch off, till it is all nicely drawn together. It is quite wrong to sew up a wound as you would a piece of cloth ; the thread should be cut after each stitch. When you do not see the wound till the place is growing dead and the skin is drawing up, then take off the loose skin ; for if you permit it to remain it will leave a blemish.

#### HOW TO CLEAN AND OIL HARNESS.

First take the harness apart, having each strap and piece by itself, then wash it with warm water and castile soap. When cleaned black each part with the following dye : 1 oz. extract of logwood ; 12 grains bichromate of potash, both pounded fine, put into two quarts of boiling rain water and stir till all is dissolved. When cool, it may be used ; it may be bottled and kept for future use, if desired. It may be applied with a shoe brush. When the dye has struck in, you may oil each part with neatsfoot oil, applied with a paint

brush. For second oiling use one third castor oil and two thirds neatsfoot oil, mixed. A few hours after wipe clean with a woolen cloth, which gives the harness a glossy appearance. This preparation does not injure the leather or stitching, makes it soft and pliable and obviates the necessity of oiling as often as is necessary by the ordinary method. When the harness is removed from the horse, take a woolen cloth or chamois skin, kept for the purpose, and wipe off the dust and all moisture from rain or perspiration, and when the harness is nearly dry, rub its damper parts very thoroughly with a second cloth or skin until it is quite soft and pliable.

The bits and plated mounting should be cleaned and rubbed with a slightly oiled rag before the harness is finally hung in its place; the harness should be protected from dust either by a covering of cloth, or by hanging in a closet. Whenever the leather becomes dry and hard, it should be cleaned and oiled according to the foregoing directions.

This celebrated Shoe has been in use over four years. It is highly recommended by the most prominent horsemen and veterinarians in America.

For curing Corns and all ailments caused by Contraction, it has no equal. ROBERT BONNER says it is the best Shoe invented for Contracted Feet.



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